FIFTH-AVE. THEATER, Twenty-fourth-st. and Fifth-NEW-YORK CIRCUS.—This Evening.—Grand Opening Night

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—This Evening at 8.—"Formosa; OLYMPIC THEATER.—This Evening at 8.—"The Streets of New York." J. K. Mortimer. SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.-This Evening.-Mis-

SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 Fifth-ave.-This Day and Evening-Exhibition of "The Nine Musea." STEINWAY HALL.—This Evening at 8.—Last THE TAMMANY.—Tammany Hall, Fourteenth-st.—This Reening at 8.—" Tot "—James Mace and Leopold Mace. THEATRE FRANCAIS.—This Evening.—English Comedy.—"Sam."—F. & Chaufrau.

WALLACK'S THEATER, -This Evening at 8 .- "Caste." Wood's Museum, Broadway and Thirtieth-st.-Open daily from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Two dramatic performant At 2, "Wip Wan Winkle" and "Massaneillo." At 3, "Perit"

Business Botices.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .- The best in the orld Instantaneous, Larmiess, perfect. Applied at Pactory, No. 16 To remove Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan

ARTIFICIALITIES—PALMER LIMBS. 678 Broadway, N. Y.; 1,809 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 81 Green-st

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$10 per annum. SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$4 per an. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, Mail Subscribers, \$2 per annum. Advertising Rates. DAILY TRIBUNE, 25c., 30c., 40c., 60c., and \$1 per line. WEEKLY TRIBUNE, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line.
Weekly Tribune, \$2, \$3, and \$5 per line,
According to position in the paper.

Terms, cash in advance.
Address, The Tribune, New-York.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1869.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

HEI CDLICA	* ***		***********
For Scoretary of State. For Comptroller For Attorney-General For Treasurer For State Engineer. For Canal Commissioner For Prison Inspector. For Judges of the Couri of		Hot Ma	mz Sigel. race Greeley. race Greeley. race Greeley. race I. Townse mas I. Chaffie linm B. Taylo phen T. Hayt. siel D. Conove wis B. Woodr srles Mason. section Tuesday, N
	_	_	

Mapoleon, in answer to the Czar's invitation, has promised to attend the great exhibition forthcoming in Russia, provided his cares of politics and health permit. In Spain the insurgents are gathering strength, notwithstanding that 1,600 have surrendered, and lately some of them obstructed the Andalusian railway, causing a painful accident to the government troops. The Spanish war vessels are reported active in Cuban waters; the steamer Lilian, with an expedition for the patriots, has sailed safely from Cedar Keys, the President's instructions to detain her arriving too late. The Austrian Emperor will, in company with the Empress Eugenie and the Sultan, attend the opening of the Suez Canal. A serious riot of miners has taken place in the French department of Aveyron. Prince Arthur will probably visit the United States in May.

The will of Secretary Rawlins was admitted to probate on Saturday, the President being one of the executors. Indian hostilities are threatened in Idaho and Dakota, and in Arizona a company of old Indian fighters have organized for a campaign. The great storm caused immense damage at Eastwort, Me., and 27 vessels were driven ashore, with serious loss of life. Admiral Farragut is lying dangerously ill in Chicago. An explosion of nitro-glycerine at the Hoosac Tunnel killed three men. It has again been judicially decided at San Francisco that Chinese testimony is inadmissable against white men. The mineralogical cabinet of Prof. Ward at Rochester has been burned. By the capsizing of a schooner on Lake Michigan six persons were drowned.

The Court of Appeals sustains the law extending the term of members of the Croton Board, which ousts Mr. Bradley, the member appointed by the Common Council, and reinstates Mr. Stephens. The Dutchess County Mutual Insurance Company's office at Poughkeepsle was robbed by burglars of \$90,000, and one of the four thieves has been arrested in this city. Henry Riker of Brooklyn accidentally shot and killed himself on Saturday while hunting. Two men were lost from the ship Graham's Polly during a storm on the 1st inst. A Sweeation last week in Jersey City. A livery stable at Greenpoint was burned on Saturday; loss \$10,000. Gold, 13.4, 1301. Temperature, Saturday, 35, 64, 64, 61; Sunday, 62, 70, 62, 60.

We hope our friends in Pennsylvania will keep a sharp look-out to-morrow for those coffeepot naturalization papers.

A correspondent wishes to know why, if the Grant Electors were beaten and John T. Hoffmap made Governor by gigantic frauds last November, the election was not contested.

The question implies ignorance of the mode in which votes are cast and counted in an election by ballot. Suppose we had been able to prove Fifty Thousand votes illegally cast last Fall, how would that have helped us? We should still have been required to prove that those votes were cast for Seymour and for Hoffman in order to invalidate the declared result. And how could we have proved that? Suppose we could have arrested all the thieves and burglars who were suborned to vote ten to fifteen times each against us, do you fancy they would have sworn that they voted for Seymour and for Hoffman, as all morally know that they did ?

No, Sir! we will do our utmost not to be so cheated again, in spite of the Brotherhood of Thieves, official and professional, still arrayed against us. Help us to make our efforts effectual !

Father Hyacinthe comes to America, which is to say that he has not yielded to the very affectionate appeal made to him by Bishop Dupanloup of Orleans to return to the Mother Church. There is no more estimable prelate in the Catholic Church than this Bishop, and his letter to the dissident monk may have been a somewhat moving, as it certainly is, in few words, an eloquent plea to one on whom the influences of his church are doubtless still strong. The Bishop admits that the great Carmelite has suffered; so too did Lacordaire and others without mutiny; and, while declaring an unchangeable love for the soul of his brother, seems to think that he has committed the gravest spiritual sin against humility and obedience. The letter is ns good an expression as we can have of the best feeling on the side of those who support the Church in absolute faith, hold that its errors of administration are but trials of that faith. and believe the inspiration of its unity. Tather Hyacinthe is, in effect, a bold assailant of its unity, and, deeming his own religious belief attacked by certain malpractices of which we have as yet no precise statement, condemns the council of Rome in anticipation without waiting to find out whether in his opinion its verdict is inspired or not. He at once doubts the infallibility of the Church Congress, and hence will be accounted no Catholic at Rome. It is to be seen whether his course will drift him into irrevocable Protestantism, or whether, still holding as the latter, puts Colored men on its tickets, as he does that he is a Catholic, he will return to the Church. In coming to America he exposes himself to peculiar temptations and trials, if antly taken, I do not believe it insincerely his career is to be a public one. He may create | held, and I clearly see that it can in no case spiritual unrest in these quarters as regards be abandoned. Nor can a great National church administration in the Old World, and | party base itself on Equal Rights in the South | the Prohibitionists having nominated Mr. Samuel

he may not; he may keep silent for humble reasons, as, being a Carmelite, he knows how; or he may speak out in the spirit of Luther, believing that he has a mission against the Church. But, whatever he does, the gaestion is likely to be for awhile whether Father Hyacinthe is a Catholic; and, if not a Catholic, is he a Protestant?

Though sixteen hundred insurgents have surrendered to one of the Spanish Generals, according to a Madrid story, we nevertheless attach importance to the news that the insurrection in Spain is formidable and spreading. The Spaniards are weak against contagion, and with a revolutionary republican spirit once aroused, there is the old trouble aggravated of having the blood up of a people used to bullfights and pronunciamentos. The Spanish naturally resemble a nation of whom it was humorously but somewhat unjustly said that they were never at peace but when fighting, and were always fighting for peace. That this is exactly what they are struggling for, and suffering for, we do not doubt; but it would be unsafe to predict that their struggles for ideas will in itself operate to bring peace to them. Crimes in the name of liberty have to be expiated as well as others. What brings this truth to mind is the recent assassination of the Deputy-Governor of Tarragona. For no greater offense than remonstrating with Gen. Blas Pierrad, a noted Republican leader, for the seditious character of a procession of which he was the hero, and one of the banners of which contained the motto of the Federal Republic, the luckless Governor was set upon by devils. "They buffeted him, "stabbed him, threw him on the ground, and then trampled on him like savages," says the present Governor of Tarragona, and to cap their atrocity "they tied his legs with a rope and then he was dragged along by loose and excited women and ragged boys." Alas for

MR. GREELEY'S RESPONSE. To the Hon. HAMILTON HARRIS and associates, Republican State Committee:

GENTLEMEN: Absence in the interior of our State precluded a prompt response to the nomination you have seen fit to tender me. I improve the earliest moment to reply to your kind notification.

You do not need to be told that I did not want the nomination any more than I expected it, and that I do not desire the office. But I clearly comprehend that political life has its responsibilities and its duties as well as its opportunities and its honors, and I accept without hesitation, thanking you for the faith you have evinced in my devotion to the Republican cause. I trust that some friend may be able to say with truth at my grave that my political friends never were asked by me for any favor and never required of me any honorable service that I did not cheerfully render.

There are those who would persuade us that the Republican party has finished its work, and should now dissolve and pass away. They say this in full view of the XVth Amendment, whereof the ratification by the States is still pending and by no means assured. They say it in defiance of the fact that we are called to vote this Fall directly to abolish or retain the Property Qualification whereby a part of our own citizens, who were required to serve, and did serve, in the armies of the Union, are yet denied the Right of Suffrage. Four Colored men from the township adjoining mine fell dead on the single field of Olustee, fighting bravely for freedom and their country: and now their sons are denied a voice in the government of that country by the efforts and votes of men who have no more property and no better education than they, and who took excellent care never to risk their lives in defense of the Union. If there be one Union soldier-even one-who rotes to deny the Right of Suffrage to the sons of those who fell fighting for the life of the Republic, I must believe that he was impelled to enlist rather by love of bounty than love of country.

For myself, having all my life done what I could to secure a legal and practical recognition of the Equal Rights of American citizens, having on two occasions stood at the polls, as I usually do on election days, and distributed ballots in favor of abolishing this most invidious and iniquitous Property Qualification, I rejoice in the third opportunity now afforded me for so doing, and shall thankfully improve it. In the course of Nature, I cannot expect to live many years longer; but I hope to be spared long enough to see this relie of Slavery erased from the fundamental law of our State. If unsuccessful now, I shall urge a resubmission of the question at the earliest day, and so again and again until Sham Democracy shall be wearied or shamed into saying, like its prototype, the Unjust Judge of old, "Though 'I fear not God, neither regard man, yet will "I do justice to this poor suitor, lest by con-'tinual conning he weary me." In no State within my knowledge has this question of Impartial Suffrage been repeatedly submitted that a large gain of votes to the right side was not realized at each successive trial until victory crowned the exertions of the champions of Equal Rights. Let us never doubt that such will be the result in our State, and with steadfast faith in the ultimate triumph of justice, let us thank God and take courage.

This is the off-year in politics. "Men whose patriotism barely suffices to take them to the polls when a President, or when at least a Governor and Members of Congress, are to be chosen, will not come out this Fall. The great army of disappointed office-seekers and selfish aspirants to live on the public will also contribute vastly to the legions of sulky stay-athomes. Gen. Grant, lacking the miraculous power which fed multitudes to repletion on a few small loaves and fishes, has offended these patriots beyond the hope of present forgiveness. Let me, therefore, entreat them to go to the polls, and there work and vote simply for the Constitutional Amendment securing Impartial Suffrage. They will thus proclaim that their personal disappointments have not affected their principles, and that their past professions of Republicanism were not insincere. They shall be most welcome to vote against me, and still claim to be better Republicans than I am, if they will thus evince unabated

devotion to the cause. I congratulate you on the assured triumph of Equal Rights regardless of Color in a future by no means remote. The general adhesion of the South to this principle insures its success. There will be, as there has been, a great party throughout the South which calls itself Conservative and stigmatizes its opponents as Radical; but the former claims to be as heartily and thoroughly for Equal Rights and in every way manifests its faith by its works. Even though this position were reluct-

and on Proscription and Caste at the North. It will have to take a decided and unequivocal position in preparing for the next Presidential contest; and that must be one which does not divest it of a hope of carrying a single State south of the Potomac. The line of battle of the advocates of "a White Man's Government" is thus fatally broken, and their total discomfiture merely a question of time. It behooves us to take care that New-York be not taught her duty to the humble and despised by South Carolina, but that she resume her proper place in the van of the mighty host that strikes for Justice, Progress, and Universal Liberty.

While Slavery endured, the proscription of the Blacks rested on a perfectly intelligible and logical foundation. It was deemed fit that the men who voted should be palpably distinguished from the men who were sold at auction. The reason having vanished, the proscription remains only as a tree cut off and stuck in the ground may serve as a party standard or rallying-post long after its vitality has departed; but all know that its days are numbered, and that it must soon fall of its own weight if not quietly taken down, which is safest and best. All intelligent Democrats know and in conversation admit that ours must inevitably become a land of Equal Rights and Equal Laws; but the party managers say to each other, "We can carry two or three more elections-or, at least, this one-by crying down the Blacks: the future must take care of itself." And thus a great wrong is persisted in, through the selfish arts and calculations of men who profoundly despise the prejudice whereby they nevertheless [seek and hope to profit. They do this in the conviction that many voters who are no baser are a great deal more ignorant and stupid than themselves.

In the confident trust that the canvass on which we are now entering will be signalized by determined though quiet effort on the part of the friends of Gen. Grant's wise, prudent and patriotic Administration, and that its result will shame the laggards and faint-hearts who are never ready to put forth efforts except when they are not needed, I remain, yours, HORACE GREELEY. gratefully.

NAPOLEON'S MALADY.

With that "entente cordiale" which should exist between men of autocratic leanings, the Czar has invited the Emperor to an exhibition at St. Petersburg. Coming from one who has been of late a martyr to a bad form of headache to one who is only recovered from what was supposed to be a dangerous rheumatism, this invitation awakens curious reflection The latter will attend if health and politics permit, which we take to be a prudent reservation. If they do not, an exhibition is likely to come off in Paris of more moment than any which will soon be held in St. Petersburg.

But we have just at hand a statement which gives pause to anything less than the most serious consideration of the malady under which the French Emperor labors. The wearer of a crown, the bearer of a scepter, and gifted with great intellect and fortune, only the victim at the stake may have had more trying torture on the whole than this reyal sufferer. For the first time in America, and from a correspondent whose knowledge is anthoritative, we have information of the exact nature of the Emperor's sickness. In hardly its worst manifestation it is an inherited woe, difficult to describe in few words, but more painful than rheumatism, and more calculated to excite commiseration for downright suffering, which, even in men of Napoleonic temper, is to be pitied. From before the date of the coup | d'état till pow the Emperor has wrestled with, let us say rather endured, a malady the effect of which may bring him at any moment to the door of death. The moral of the Emperor's affliction is easy to infer. Without asking whether France has suffered at all in being ruled by a morbid emperor, it is enough to reflect that to Napoleon has come the fate of pain which falls with more honor upon martyrs and patriots, which has come to thousands whom his dread uncle sent to slaughter, and which descends upon the vilest of the vile and the poorest of the poor. It is the common fate, the fate of the Promethean man, whether he be bog-trotter or Czar; and His Majesty has had both the acute and the chronic attack of it. It comes to the hero of a coup d'état with even greater severity than to the hero of a barricade. The Titan groans and the gods seem not to pity; but for the Emperor, not less than the best of us, there are consolations. He could not die, he once remarked, after having been threatened by an assassin, until his mission was ended. Perhaps the royal predestinarian has come to think that the mortal task is finished of which an American poet

better said-"Until my work is done I cannot die, And then I would not live."

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

Elections for State and County officers take place in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Iowa to-morrow, as well as for County officers in Indiana and Nebraska. The canvass has been prosecuted with considerable spirit in Pennsylvania and Ohio; and our friends in those States expect success. Of course there cannot be the slightest doubt as to the result in Iowa. The following are the nominations presented by each party for State officers:

PENNSYLVANIA. Gogernor R. B. Hays G. H. Pendleton Lieutenant-Governor John C. Lee Thos. J. Godfrey. Judge Supreme Court Luther Day. Win. J. Gilmore. Treasurer Stephen. Buhrer. Attorney-General Francis B. Pond J. McConnell. Public Works R. Porter B. P. Churchill,

Gorernor Samuel Merrill George Gillaspy.
Lieutencht Governor M. M. Walden A. P. Richardson
Judge Supreme Court John F. Dillon W. F. Brannan,
Sup. Pub. Instruction. A. S. Kissell Edward Jarger. Each of the Republican nominees for Governor fills the Executive chair of his State at present. At the October election one year ago in Pennsylvania, John F. Hartranft, Republican, was elected Auditor-General by a majority of 9.677 over Charles E. Boyle, in an aggregate

vote of 653,155. Gen. Grant received 28,898 in the following month on an aggregate vote about 7,500 less. In addition to these State officers, Pennsylvania elects twelve Senators and a full House. The present Legislature is

Republican in both branches. Rutherford B. Hayes was elected Governor of Ohio two years ago by only 2,983 majority, in a total canvass of 484,227, the Democrats tarrying the Legislature and electing Allen G. Thurman, Gov. Hayes's competitor, to the U. S. Senate in place of Benj. F. Wade. In October, 1868, Isaac R. Sherwood, Republican, was elected Secretary of State by 17,383 majority over Thomas Hubbard, in a total vote of 516,-747. In November following, the aggregate vote was increased about 2,000, and Gen. Grant's majority was 41,428. Ohio elected no Legislature last year, but chooses a full one now. There is a small Temperance diversion in Ohio,

Scott of Dayton for Governor. The movement is not likely to amount to much in the way of votes; but as far as its influence extends it will be in aid of the Sham Democracy.

MONDAI, OUTUBER II, 1009.

Iowa gave about 32,000 Republican majority in 1867 and 46,359 majority for Gen. Grant last year in a total vote of 194,439. In addition to State officers Iowa this year elects about onehalf of her Senate (the others holding over) and n full House of Representatives. The Republicans have over one hundred majority on joint ballot in the present Legislature and will be quite likely to take care of themselves in this respect in the next.

California holds an election on the 20th of October for a Judge of the Supreme Court; but the journals of that State do not seem to take sufficient interest in the contest to publish the

names of the candidates. West Virginia holds an election for members of the Legislature on the 28th inst. The present Legislature of this State is largely Repub-

MR. BOUTWELL ON FINANCIAL HONESTY.

Mr. Boutwell's speech in Philadelphia inculcates two principal lessons: 1. That honesty in dealing with our national finances is the best policy; 2. That it is perfectly easy. There is no way of dodging our obligation to pay the debt, principal and interest, in coin or its equivalent, according to promise, unless we are prepared for straightforward repudiation. Payment in greenbacks is not payment at all; it is giving a promise to pay in exchange for another promise, and imagining that by that easy process the whole score is wiped out. Our bonds call for payment at certain dates; suppose when the fixed times arrive instead of paying them we hand our creditors greenbacks, which are mere promises to pay, at some future day not specified, bearing no interest and having no intrinsic value? Of course, the moment this scheme is adopted the bonds depreciate in value. But the bonds are the foundation of the entire banking business of the country; they are the securities of the national banks and savings institutions. Whatever lessens their value shakes the credit of the currency which is based upon them, and the greatest sufferers will be the savings banks in which the working classes have deposited their surplus earnings. Moreover, when we come to exchange those bonds for greenbacks, we must create an immense over-issue of currency, and so depreciate our paper still more. Who will be the principal victims of these disasters? Not the rich, for they will make haste to exchange their bonds and currency for real estate and other species of property; but the poor, whose savings will be lost by the failure of the banks, and upon whom the distress of high prices will fall with unusual severity. Nor is this all. We are now paying to European holders of our securities a much higher interest than they can get at home. If we continue paying off our debt honestly and quickly as we are doing now, there is little doubt that we shall be able to fund a large part of it at 4 per cent instead of 6, and foreign capitalists as well as our own people will gladly take it at that rate, in view of the certainty of prompt payment of principal and interest. By this means Mr. Boutwell estimates that we can save annually from \$18,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of interest. Of course if the Packer and Pendleton policy is to prevail we cannot hope to carry out any such plan as this; our bonds will be thrown upon our hands as fast as the European holders can get rid of them, and instead of funding at 4 per cent, we shall hardly be able to sell them at all. Pennsylvania will consider carefully, we hope, before voting tomorrow, whether it is worth while to have Mr. Packer for Governor at an expense to the country of \$25,000,000 a year.

Not only is a strict performance of our obligations the cheapest thing we can do, but it so easy that the wonder is how any honest man should try to escape it. In 1801 our debt amounted to \$83,000,000. Our population at that time was about 3,000,000, and the value of property in the country probably did not exceed \$1,500,000,000. Yet by 1836 that debt, and the heavy cost of the war of 1812, also, were practically extinguished, only \$300,000 remaining due, so that we actually distributed our surplus revenue among the States. Now we have a population of 40,000,000, and \$50,000,000,000, worth of property. With a debt of \$3,500,000,000 at the close of the late war we were therefore far less heavily burdened than we had been at the beginning of the century. To express it in figures, in 1801 we owed \$1 on every \$18 of property; in 1865 we owed \$1 on every \$14; and considering how enormously the production of wealth has been facilitated within the last fifty years by labor-saving inventions, this is actually a difference in favor of our present situation. In four years we have already reduced the debt to \$2,400,000,000 and during the seven months of Gen. Grant's faithful and economical administration the reduction has been no less than \$57,000,000. Under the present system of taxation we can pay off \$100,000,000 a year; that would extinguish the debt in 14 years. If we reduce taxes and pay off \$50,000,000 a year we shall wipe out the whole interest-bearing debt in 22 years. How, then, can there be any hesitation as to our proper course?

We do not suppose the elections to-morrow will actually direct the financial policy of the United States. Even the triumph of Packer and Pendleton would not insure the adoption of the greenback heresy to which they have given their influence. But the immediate success or long postponement of the plan for saving \$25,000,000 a year by funding part of the debt at 4 per cent, does depend upon the prompt rejection by the American people of every candidate who is not resolute that the good faith of the nation shall be kept inviolate. Mr. Pendleton is a very accomplished gentleman; Mr. Packer is a substantial citizen; but we can't afford to have them for Governors of Ohio and Pennsylvania at a cost of \$25,000,000 a year.

Whether the Coolie system of labor is a good or a bad one, nothing can be gained by misrepresenting it. Mr. E. M. Chamberlain, who is not a workingman (in the usual sense of the word), but who is called the Workingman's candidate for Governor of Massachusetts, says, in his letter accepting the nomination: "The "Coolie system is a mild form of Slavery, and whether men are bound for five years or for 'life, the influence upon other labor must 'alike be evil." A man who, like Gen. Chamberlain, undertakes to instruct others, and who aspires to a high executive position in government, should know that the Coolie system, in theory at least, is not "a mild form of Slavery," nor any form of Slavery at all. The slave received no wages; he was incapable of maintaining an action against his master; he could make no legal contract with his employer; there could be no termination of his service except by his death; he could not legally marry; he had no claim upon his own children, and no

hold upon the woman he recognized as his wife; and he was incapable of acquiring or enjoying any estate, real or personal. If the Chinese laborer is to be reduced to this condition, even in a modified form, it will be against all the laws of Congress and the established policy of the Republic. If the importation of these workmen is to result in any system bearing the slightest resemblance to the old, exploded system of Chattel-Slavery, then? it is our duty to stop it in the very beginning. As for "the influence upon other 'labor' which Gen. Chamberlain affects to dread, we have only to say that while we have nothing more warmly at heart than the prosperity of the producing classes, we have yet been unable to see that anything desirable is to be secured by attempting to limit the supply of labor.

GEN. GRANT'S OPINIONS.

We thoroughly disapprove of the practice of catechising the President of the United States, and then trumpeting his casual expressions as though they were canons of Republican faith; but, the Free Traders having claimed Gen. Grant as of their school, we are glad to print the following statement, which may be im-

plicitly trusted: In traveling through the State of Pennsylvania Gen. Grant's attention was directed not only to the scenery, but also to the resources and industries of the State, and he took occasion to express his

the State, and he took occasion to express his opinions in familiar and informal style to the gentlemen who accompanied him.

In discussing the Agricultural and Mannfacturing Interests of the Country, the President remarked that the annual importation of Iron and Steel, and other manufactures which could be as well produced at home, amounted to more than \$190,000,000. This he supposed to be what was required for consumption over and above the domestic supply, and he asked a gentleman familiar, with the iron business, within what length of time the home product of Iron might be expected to become sufficient for the country.

ountry. In reply to this, Mr. M. stated that the amount im ported did not indicate an inability of the country to produce all that is needed. That the prosperity of domestic manufacture stimulated demand and to produce all that is needed. That the prosperity of domestic manufacture stimulated demand and enabled consumers to buy and pay for kinds and shapes of foreign iron, not made in this country, or not made so cheaply here. That notwithstanding the prosperity of the business the average profits were not larger than those derived from capital invested in other ways, and that duties under the present tariff were not so high as to prevent foreign competition, yet high enough, if maintained, to extend the home manufacture, and ultimately to obvitate the necessity of making large purchases abroad. The President then said that he thought it very desirable that we should have a sufficient supply from domestic sources, and thus benefit the labor of the country, and effect a saving of the millions of dollars now annually expended for foreign iron and steel. Mr. M. alluded in terms of commendation to Mr. Boutwell's successful management of the Treasury, and of the large reductions of the public debt which he had effected. The President responded by saving that Boutwell was doing nobly.

which he had effected. The resident responded system that Boutweil was doing nobly.

These weighty words show that the President understands the importance of stimulating home industry as a means of benefiting the Workingman, and of sustaining and improving the financial credit of the Government.

The Chicago Tribune, in about the strongest article which we have yet seen in favor of removing the Capital to the West, puts forward two reasons, viz. :

1. The difficulty and cost of defending Washington against foreign invasion or domestic rebellion. 2. "The demoralization arising to legislation

from the attempt to carry it on in a petty village of parasites."

-Of the first of these reasons, it may be observed that a removal upon such grounds would be a humiliating acknowledgment of national weakness. Washington, undoubtedly, under most circumstances, might be easily and economically defended. The invasion in 1812 and the Rebellion were exceptional cases. At any rate, we hardly like the idea of carrying our seat of legislation away out West to save it from destruction.

Of the second reason, we may say "the 'parasites" would follow the Congress to whatever region it might be removed. Wherever the carrion is, there will the vultures be also. There is no locality which can save us from "toadies" so long as Honorable Members are willing to be toadied. For our own part, while bitterly regretting the demoralization at Washington, we think it encouraging that in consequence of the smallness of the city the wickedness is often overt. Sooner or later we find it out. These arguments are certainly not conclusive; and we give those of our cotemporary because they may be valuable in a discussion which seems to be daily increasing in interest. When this discussion reaches a practical point, we expect to see a general consent of all parties in favor of New-York as the only place on the continent to which the Capital could now be rationally removed.

We have often had occasion to speak in these columns of a Western sect calling itself "The Cumberland Presbyterian Church;" but we confess, apart from the fact that some of its preachers owned and sold and bought negroes, we have never exactly understood what was the purport and upshot of Cumberland Presbyterianism. Now, a newspaper of the faith informs us that "it is a glorious medium between hyper-Calvinism and Armenianism." We do not know that we exactly comprehend this, but we know in medio tutissimus to be a maxim which has met with the approval of the wise in all ages. To speak more particularly, we understand that the Cumberland Presbyterians reject the doctrines of predestination and foreordination, and do not believe the number of the saved and the damned to have been irrevocably fixed from the beginning. Upon the old question whether the price of negroes sold at auction may be legitimately received into the treasury of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, the statement before us throws no light.

It has become so common for "unfortunate" vomen to shoot their seducers, that we hardly know whether it is worth while to make a note that at Monroe, Wis., Angeline Thayer, a ruined woman, has just been found "not 'guilty" of killing Patrick Crotty, the ruiner. The verdict means nothing. Of course, Angeline did shoot Patrick, and we do not mean to say she did n't do it under extenuating circumstances. The proper verdict should have been 'guilty," with a recommendation of mercy. It is a wicked absurdity for twelve men to be thus able to put a lie upon the records of a court of justice, and to declare upon their oaths that a respondent didn't do something. which all the people of the vicinage know that she did do. It is for the pardoning power to decide upon a plea in mitigation, and juries thus stultifying themselves should be rebuked by the Court.

Mr. Packer doesn't care whether American bonds are depreciated or not, because he says he never had any; and he doesn't care whether taxes are reduced or not because he doesn't pay taxes. The financial question therefore cannot be supposed to affect him. But it does affect the workingmen of Pennsylvania whose prosperity depends upon the safety of our Government securities, and who are taxed to pay on those securities high interest which might easily be reduced if Mr. Packer and his party would not tamper with the principal. We shall see to-morrow whether they understand their own well-being. THE DRAMA.

SIFTH-AVENUE THEATER-TWELFTH NIGHT.

Seven performances of Shakespeare's comedy

of "Twelfth Night" have been given at the Fifth-Avenue

Theater, and seven more performances of it are prom

ised. "As You Like It" is then to be revived, and after nated with Cibber's comedy of "She Would and She Would n't." Mr. Daly, it will be seen, nims at a high mark, and displays an intrepld spirit in his manager of this theater. Accordingly, the enterprise is one that deserves to be commended and encouraged in the heartiest mood of sympathy. High purposes are not so com mon in theatrical life-or, for that matter, in life of any sort-that we can afford to leave them unrecognized. While, however, we honor the effort, we must not over-estimate its result. Mr. Daly's revival of the "Twelfth Night" has achieved a success which is substantial but not brilliant. All that the taste, liberality, and enterprise of the manager could do has been faithfully and thoroughly done. New scenery for the piece has been painted-and painted exceedingly well-by Mr. James Roberts and and Mr. Louis Dufforq, the former of whom furnishes exteriors that are really remarkable for wealth of fancy and richness and delicacy of color, and the latter of whom furnishes interiors that are singularly excellent for their abundance and fluish of detail. Very rich and handsome costumes have likewise been provided, together with all needful stage appointments. Most of the dresses employed, we should observe in passing, are Greek and not Italian. The custom of the theater hitherto has been to dress this play in Venetian clothes, of the earlier part of the seventeenth century : for the reason that Illyria, in which the action of the comedy proceeds, was then under the dominion of the Republic of Venice. Departure from that custom, however, seems perfectly allowable-since the piece defines only the place and not the period of the action, and, in its characters and nomenclature, considerably mixes the elements of English, Spanish, and Italian nationality. Illyria might have followed the customs of Venice, or might have followed its own. The point is not particularly important. A certain measure of uniformity is desirable, and that has been attained. Shakespeare wrote the "Twelfth Night" in 1606-01. The first performance of it was given on the 2d of February in the latter year, in what is now used as the dininghall of the Temple, in London. Greek costumes of that period, with a slight mixture of Italian, have been used in the present revival. With slight exception, too, the piece has been well cast: and we will say at once that the general representation of it has evinced a great deal of study, thought, and zealous desire to excel. Shakesperean actors, though, are not made in a day. Most of the performers, in this instance, were entirely new to the parts which they were called upon to depict. The result was precisely what might have been expected. Mr. Davidge, who has studied and played in Shakespeare for many years, enacted Sir Toby Belch, and gave a definite, accurate, and exceedingly humorous personotion of the character, which dwarfed or entirely eclipsed the acting of all his associates. His Sir Toby, we will add, was not a noisy sot, but a man of mind and wit vulgarized by the bad propensity for drink. Mr. Clarke's Malcolio stood next in critical estimation. It was a fine type of solemn conceit, but it lacked substance and sincerity, and therefore it inspired no sympathy. Shakespeare's Malvolio awakens our pity as well as our laughter. The weakness in Mr. Clarke's performance, however, was not a weakness of ideal but of execution ; and, considering that he never played Matrolio before, he merits great credit for playing it so well. Miss Fanny Davenport's Maria deserves mention as a thoroughly good performance, instinct with the spirit of goodnatured mischief, and easy and graceful in method. The rest of the performances did not rise above the level of respectable mediocrity. Mrs. Scott-Siddons was the Viola, and Mrs. Scott-Siddons is a woman of lovely person and imaginative mind, whose presence pleases the eye, and whose sweetness charms the sense of beauty and symmetry. She did many pretty things as Viola. Her simulation of amazement and delight at the perplexity of Olivia's position - as the lover of a voman disguised as a man-was particularly delicious. But her sentiment, for the most part, was mawkish and insipid, and her vivacity frequently seemed like affectation. A sing-song, die-away style of delivering the text ontributed to this result. In motive, though, the acting of Mrs. Scott-Siddons is always seen to be good. She has been very warmly welcomed at this theater, but will better deserve that welcome when she plays Rosalind. We turn from the uncongenial task of noting defects. In spite of all shortcomings, this delicate Shakespeareian comedy-in which beauty and humor are so deftly woven into a golden net-work of romance and poetry-has exerted a powerful charm upon the public mind. This effect we observe with the greatest satisfaction. Shakespeare does not need the theaters; but the theaters-and the public-need him, and they profit, to an immeasurable extent, even by inadequate interpretations of that magnificent, wise, and tender poet.

DRAMATIC EVENTS TO-NIGHT.

The opening of Mr. Tayleure's comedy season at the French Theater, is assigned for this evening. We remind our readers of this agreeable fact, and once more note that Mr. Chanfrau will appear, in Mr. De Walden's

James Plushly. F. C. Bangs, Laura.
Dick. C. T. Parsice, jr. Rmily.
Bill Crockst. T. B. De Waldes, Blanche.
George Cropley. C. Hamilton, Exphenia.
Gen. Roslyn. H. B. Phillips. Lady Cropley.
Sir A Ashton. J. G. Boyd, Marian

Mr. Wallack's revival of "An Unequal Match" is also set down for to-night; and it certainly merits the particular attention of the play-going community-for the piece is very pretty and the acting (if we may judge from past performances of the play, at this theater) will be uncommonly good. Miss Henriques used to be a very agreeable representative of Hester Grazebrook. The cast will include Miss Mestayer, Mrs. Sefton, Miss Henriques, Mr. Ringgold, Mr. Stoddard, Mr. Tom Owons, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Hield, and Mr. E. M. Helland.

THE CIRCUS.

Mr. Lent's New-York Circus opens to-night, at the handsome sheet-iron tent in Fourteenth-st. - which has now become the very nest of places of amusement. Mr. Lent's troupe is numerous, and comprises many able and experienced performers. Its performances-familiar and long popular in this community-have never been surpassed in New-York. In the matter of bare-back riding it will be found especially to excel. The Circus Building has lately been cleansed and repainted. Matinées will be given on Wednesday and Saturday. The Circus has been long absent, and its return will be warmly welcomed. It offers a genuine entertainment, never offends propriety for taste, and always keeps the word of

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The new burlesque and extravaganza promised for production at Wood's Museum is entitled "Flick-Flock," and will be brought out there next Monday evening. A mysterious inscription lately found on the curb stones of the city is thus explained. "Flick-Flock," we understand, is to reproduce some of the present delights of the Parisian stage. Let us hope it will not be sullied by any impurities from the same quarter. The troubled waters of that fountain are, generally, best left alone. Misa Sangalli will appear in the new piece, and will sing. In the meanwhile Mr. Dominick Murray's drama of "Peril" will be played every afternoon and the Zavistowski Sisters will appear every evening. Upon the performances of the Zavistowskis we have several times remarked. The only important fact here to be noted, in respect to them, is that their engagement at Wood's Museum will termi-nate with the present week. The career of "Peril" will also, of course, terminate on Saturday. "Peril" is an elaborate and rather clausy melodrama, which tells a romantic stery about the domestic experiences and adventures of some French and Russian people, of high and low degree, in the country of the latter. The action is a long while in coming to Hecuba; but, ultimately, a young woman runs away from a villain, and is rescued from his clutches in a snowy mountain pass, by her father and her favored lover, assisted by a convenient and friendly avalanche. This avalanche terminates the econd act of the drama, and constitutes the sensation stage effect of the representation. It is suggestive, if no particularly thrilling. Aside from this, "Peril" is dull Mr. C. W. Barry, Miss Rosa Rand, and Mr. Keene-a conscientious actor, who shows more than usual talent-fill the chief parts. Chang, and his wife, Kinfoo, remain or exhibition at the Museum.

DRAMATIC NOTES. Many readers will be pleased to learn that Mr. De Cordova will commence his annual course of lectures at the Athenaum, Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 23d inst., and in New-York, at Steinway Hall, on Monday,

Hermann's nights this week, at the Academy of Masse, will be Thursday and Friday. He will also perform on Saturday afternoon, iHe had large audiences on Thursday and Saturday last, and amazed and lelighted them by his singular skill.

England's retired champion, Mr. James Mace, will remain but one week longer at the Tammany. Next Friday evening he is to take a benefit. Tammany offers at present a varied bill of attractions, including pantomime, farce, ballet, tableaux, and acrobatic feats.

The last week of "Formosa" is announced at Niblo's Garden. This drama will be given every night this week, and at a Saturday Matinée. Those who wish to see it have, therefore, but few opportunities remaining. Miss Lucille Western will appear at Niblo's Gardon next Monday, the 18th inst., in "East Lynne."

Messrs. Genese & Co. have established, at